

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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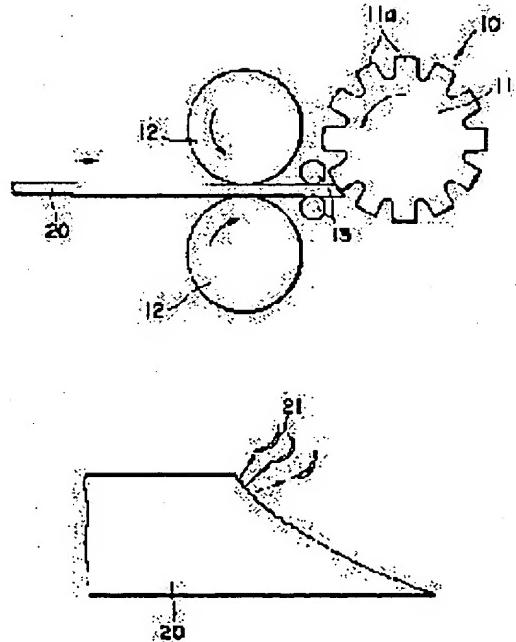
(72) Inventor : MACHIJIMA KENJI

(54) MANUFACTURE OF METALLIC SHORT FIBER

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To produce metallic short fibers which are relatively easy in handling by feeding a metallic band material continuously to a cutting tool formed by overlapping multiple convex milling cutters and rotating the cutting tool continuously.

SOLUTION: A cutting tool 10 is formed by overlapping multiple convex milling cutters 11 of the same shape. Also a metallic strip 20 is fed into the cutting tool 10 continuously by a pair of upper and lower pinch rolls 12. Then the cutting tool 10 is continuously rotated drivingly. Thus the strip 20 is cut by the cutting tool 10 from its end part, and fine metallic short fibers are produced.



LEGAL STATUS

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TITLE: Short metallic fibre manufacture - comprises supplying metallic strip material to cutting tool formed by overlapping milling cutters

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: TOKYO SEIKO ROPE MFG CO LTD[TORM]

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ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 09183021A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A cutting tool (10) is formed by overlapping convex milling cutters (11). A metallic strip (20) is continuously supplied to the cutting tool (1), and fine short metallic fibres are formed continuously by rotating the cutting tool.

USE - The method is suitable for obtaining fibres with a length of 1 - 20 mm and diameter of 20 - 100 μm of steel, copper, brass, bronze, aluminium, aluminium alloy, stainless steel, cast iron, etc.

ADVANTAGE - A life of the cutting tool is long and no noise is generated during cutting work, compared with a conventional chattering vibration cutting method.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/4

TITLE-TERMS: SHORT METALLIC FIBRE MANUFACTURE COMPRISE SUPPLY METALLIC STRIP

MATERIAL CUT TOOL FORMING OVERLAP MILL CUT

DERWENT-CLASS: M22 P53 P56

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] How to form the cutting tool on top of which the convex cutter of two or more sheets was laid, to supply a metal band-like ingredient to the above-mentioned cutting tool continuously, to cut a metal band-like ingredient by rotating the above-mentioned cutting tool continuously, and to manufacture a detailed metal staple fiber.

[Claim 2] The approach according to claim 1 of piling up the convex cutter of two or more sheets, and constituting the above-mentioned cutting tool so that it may have larger thickness comparable as the width of face of the metal band-like ingredient supplied or than it.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]**[0001]**

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of a metal staple fiber.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] A metal staple fiber is die length of about 1-20mm, and diameters (according to the configuration of a cross section, width of face of one side or the die length of the diagonal line is included) 20-100. It is super-thin and little fiber about mum.

[0003] A metal staple fiber is built considering many kinds, such as steel, copper, brass, bronze, aluminum, an aluminium alloy, stainless steel, and cast iron, of metals as a material. According to a metal material, a metal staple fiber has the property which was excellent in porosity nature, abrasion resistance, thermal conductivity, conductivity, electromagnetic wave electric shielding nature, electric resistance nature, dispersibility, incombustibility, etc.

[0004] therefore, the thing compounded with other ingredients -- (-- fiber metallurgy: -- the application as a base material of the product of sintering, sinking in, mixing), and many has spread. They are the collection of heat in various filters, a brake pad, a friction slide member, and a heat exchanger, radiator material, electrostatic prevention material, a packing material, the shielding material of electronic equipment, a heating element, an insulator, refractory material, etc.

[0005] It is in the manufacture approach of such a metal staple fiber partly. The typical thing is the chatter oscillating cutting methods (for example, JP,56-51050,B, JP,63-17571,B, etc.) and the metallic foil cutting method (for example, JP,5-131323,A).

[0006] during cutting, the chatter oscillating cutting method is ***** about the self-excited-vibration phenomenon (chatter oscillating phenomenon) generated in an elastic tool, and manufactures a staple fiber directly from metal round bar material etc. The following trouble is pointed out to this chatter oscillating cutting method.

[0007] Since chatter vibration of a cutting tool is used, the audible sound of a high frequency occurs during cutting.

[0008] Since cutting-tool itself is vibrated, the life of a tool is short.

[0009] Since the staple fiber built by the chatter oscillating cutting method is straight, it is hard to deal with it (for example, it is easy to be stuck in an operator's hand).

[0010] The metallic foil cutting method shears the tip edge with a KATI nick end mill with a predetermined twist angle, advancing one sheet or the metallic foil piled up two or more sheets. This approach says that a radii-like metal staple fiber can be manufactured.

[0011] However, thickness must prepare the metallic foil which is dozens of micrometers. Since such a metallic foil is expensive, it has the trouble that the metal staple fiber which is a final product becomes expensive.

[0012]

[Description of the Invention] This invention does not generate the noise, but can keep a tool life long, and its productivity is high, and the handling of the manufactured metal staple fiber is comparatively

easy for it, and it offers the approach that a metal staple fiber can be manufactured still more cheaply. [0013] In this invention, the cutting tool on top of which the convex cutter of two or more sheets was laid is prepared. The convex cutter of two or more sheets is the thing of the configuration same desirable completely, and it is piled up so that those centers of rotation may be in agreement.

[0014] By supplying a metal band-like ingredient to such a cutting tool continuously, and rotating a cutting tool continuously, a band-like ingredient is cut from the point, and a detailed metal staple fiber is manufactured.

[0015] The die length of the staple fiber manufactured is mostly prescribed by the thickness of each convex cutter. The diameter (width of face of one side in a cross section or the die length of the diagonal line) is mostly prescribed by the feed rate of a band-like ingredient, and the rotational frequency of a cutting tool.

[0016] Preferably, the thickness of the cutting tool constituted by piling up the convex cutter of two or more sheets is larger than the width of face of the band-like ingredient supplied, comparable, or it. A band-like ingredient is cut at once by this covering full [the].

[0017] Since the usual cutting is performed according to this invention, a sound comparable as the sound generated at the usual cutting process does not pass to be generated, and noise which originates in chatter vibration of a tool is not produced.

[0018] Moreover, since it is the usual cutting, the life of a tool is also comparable as the life of the tool in the usual cutting.

[0019] According to this invention, since a staple fiber with the circular or form near it can be built, compared with a straight-line-like staple fiber, that handling is easy (for example, compared with a straight-line-like staple fiber, it is hard to be stuck in a hand).

[0020] Since acquisition can generally use an easy band-like ingredient (tabular material), compared with the approach using a metallic foil, the cost of materials becomes cheap and can offer a metal staple fiber cheaply.

[0021] Of course, this invention can use the metallic material of all the classes that can be cut with a convex cutter.

[0022] Since it is not necessary to necessarily use cutting fluid when cutting is an easy metallic material, subsequent down stream processing (washing of a staple fiber required when cutting fluid is used, desiccation process, etc.) can be skipped.

[0023]

[Example] With reference to drawing 1 and drawing 2, a cutting tool 10 is constituted by piling up the convex cutter 11 of two or more sheets of the same configuration (milling cutter). the cutting edge of plurality [convex cutter / 11] -- 11a -- the peripheral surface -- having -- a cutting edge -- as for the edge of a blade of 11a, roundness is attached. Such a convex cutter 11 of two or more sheets is concluded so that it may stick mutually in the condition of having made the center of rotation in agreement, or it is pasted up.

[0024] the convex cutter 11 of two or more sheets -- those cutting edges -- it is arranged as 11a is in the same angular position. or it is shown in drawing 3 $R > 3$ -- as -- the cutting edge of the convex cutter 11 of two or more sheets -- 11a does not need to be mutually equal.

[0025] The metal strip 20 is continuously sent into such a cutting tool 10 by the pinch roll 12 of a vertical pair. Between a pinch roll 12 and a cutting tool 10, the presser-foot roll 13 of a vertical pair is arranged if needed. The presser-foot roll 13 is for making it a strip 20 not vibrate. When the thickness of a strip 20 is thick, it is not necessarily required.

[0026] The rotation drive of the cutting tool 10 is carried out continuously, and by supplying a strip 20 continuously, as shown in drawing 4, the strip 20 is cut from the point by the cutting tool 10 (convex cutter 11 of two or more sheets). The detailed metal staple fiber 21 of the circular or form near this is built by this.

[0027] The die length of the staple fiber 21 built is prescribed by thickness t of a convex cutter 11, and is almost equal to this thickness t . The diameter (die length of one side in a cross section or the die length of the diagonal line) of a staple fiber is prescribed by the feed rate of a strip 20, and the rotational

frequency of a cutting tool

[0028] A staple fiber with h

and the rotational frequency of

a pinch roll 12, and the rotation driv

[0029] The width of face (thickness) T or

11 of two or more sheets is almost equal to the

this. Since a strip 20 is cut at once by this covering

controlling so that the feed rate of a strip 20
it is good for the rotation drive motor of

use a servo-motor.

or is built more greatly than
ity increases.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the side elevation showing signs that cut a strip and a staple fiber is manufactured with a cutting tool.

[Drawing 2] It is the front view of a cutting tool.

[Drawing 3] It is the front view showing other examples of a cutting tool.

[Drawing 4] Signs that a staple fiber is cut from a strip are shown.

[Description of Notations]

10 Cutting Tool

11 Convex Cutter

11a Cutting edge

12 Pinch Roll

13 Presser-Foot Roll

20 Strip

21 Metal Staple Fiber

[Translation done.]

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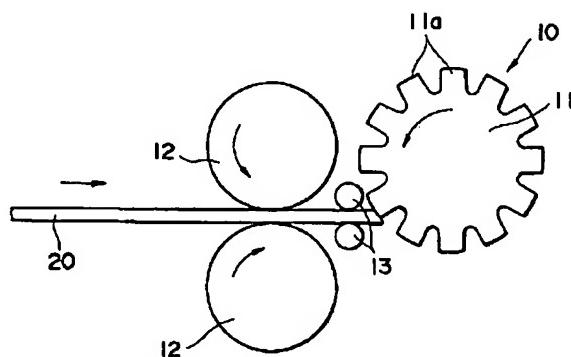
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(54) 【発明の名称】 金属短繊維の製造法

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 騒音を抑制し、工具の短命化を防ぎ、生産性を高くし、取扱い容易な金属短纖維を安価に提供する。

【構成】 複数枚の外丸フライス11を重ね合わせて切削工具10とする。切削工具10を連続的に回転させ、金属帯板20を連続的に送り込み、帯板20の先端部を切削工具10によって切削して微細な金属短繊維21をつくる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】複数枚の外丸フライスを重ね合わせた切削工具を設け、上記切削工具に金属製帶状材料を連続的に供給し、上記切削工具を連続的に回転させることによって金属製帶状材料を切削して微細な金属短纖維を製造する方法。

【請求項2】供給される金属製帶状材料の幅と同程度またはそれよりも大きい厚さをもつて複数枚の外丸フライスを重ね合わせて上記切削工具を構成する、請求項1に記載の方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【技術分野】この発明は金属短纖維の製造方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来技術とその問題点】金属短纖維は長さ1~20mm程度、直径(断面の形状に応じて一辺の幅、または対角線の長さ等を含む)20~100μm程度の極細、短小の纖維である。

【0003】金属短纖維は、鋼、銅、黄銅、青銅、アルミニウム、アルミニウム合金、ステンレス、錆鉄等、多くの種類の金属を素材としてつくられる。金属素材に応じて、金属短纖維は、多孔質性、耐磨耗性、熱伝導性、導電性、電磁波遮蔽性、電気抵抗性、分散性、不燃性等においてすぐれた特性を持つ。

【0004】そのために他の材料と複合することにより(纖維冶金:焼結、含浸、混入)、多くの製品の基材としての用途が広がっている。各種フィルタ、ブレーキ・パッド、摩擦摺動部材、熱交換器における集熱、放熱部材、静電防止材、包装材、電子機器のシールド材、発熱体、遮音材、耐火材等である。

【0005】このような金属短纖維の製造方法にはいくつかある。その代表的なものは、びびり振動切削法(たとえば、特公昭56-51050号公報、特公昭63-17571号公報等)と、金属箔切削法(たとえば、特開平5-131323号公報)である。

【0006】びびり振動切削法は切削加工中に弾性工具に発生する自励振動現象(びびり振動現象)を利用するもので、金属製丸棒材等から直接に短纖維を製造するものである。このびびり振動切削法には次の問題点が指摘されている。

【0007】切削工具のびびり振動を利用して切削加工中に高い周波数の可聴音が発生する。

【0008】切削工具それ自体を振動させて切削工具の寿命が短い。

【0009】びびり振動切削法によってつくられる短纖維はまっすぐであるために取扱いにくい(たとえば、作業者の手に刺さりやすい)。

【0010】金属箔切削法は、一枚または複数枚重ねた金属箔を前進させつつ、その先端縁を所定の振れ角をも

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つかティーニック・エンドミルで剪断するものである。この方法によると円弧状の金属短纖維を製造することができるといわれている。

【0011】しかしながら、厚さが数十μmの金属箔を用意しなければならない。このような金属箔は高価であるために、最終製品である金属短纖維が高価になるという問題点がある。

【0012】

【発明の開示】この発明は、騒音を発生せず、工具寿命を長く保つことができ、生産性が高く、製造された金属短纖維の取扱いが比較的容易で、さらに安価に金属短纖維を製造できる方法を提供するものである。

【0013】この発明では、複数枚の外丸フライスを重ね合わせた切削工具を用意する。複数枚の外丸フライスは好ましくは全く同じ形状のものであり、それらの回転中心が一致するように重ね合わされる。

【0014】このような切削工具に金属製帶状材料を連続的に供給し、かつ切削工具を連続的に回転させることによって、帶状材料をその先端部から切削して微細な金属短纖維を製造するものである。

【0015】製造される短纖維の長さは各外丸フライスの厚さによってほぼ規定される。その直径(断面における一辺の幅ないしは対角線の長さ)は帶状材料の送り速度と切削工具の回転数によってほぼ規定される。

【0016】好ましくは、複数枚の外丸フライスを重ね合わせて構成される切削工具の厚さは、供給される帶状材料の幅と同程度、またはそれよりも大きい。これによって、帶状材料がその全幅にわたって一挙に切削される。

【0017】この発明によると、通常の切削を行っているので、通常の切削工程で発生する音と同程度の音が生じるにすぎず、工具のびびり振動に起因するような騒音は生じない。

【0018】また、通常の切削であるから工具の寿命も通常の切削における工具の寿命と同程度である。

【0019】この発明によると、円弧状またはそれに近い形をもつ短纖維をつくることができるので直線状の短纖維に比べてその取扱いが容易である(たとえば、直線状の短纖維に比べて手に刺さりにくい)。

【0020】一般に入手が容易な帶状材料(板状材)を用いることができる所以、金属箔を用いる方法に比べて材料費が安くなり、金属短纖維を安価に提供できる。

【0021】もちろん、この発明は外丸フライスで切削可能なすべての種類の金属材料を用いることができる。

【0022】切削が容易な金属材料の場合には、必ずしも切削液を用いなくてもよいので、その後の処理工程(切削液を用いた場合に必要な、短纖維の洗浄、乾燥工程等)を省くことができる。

【0023】

【実施例】図1および図2を参照して、切削工具10は同

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一形状の複数枚の外丸フライス（ミリング・カッタ）11を重ね合わせることにより構成される。外丸フライス11は複数の切刃11aをその周面に備えたものであり、切刃11aの刃先は丸味がつけられている。このような複数枚の外丸フライス11はその回転中心を一致させた状態で相互に密着するように接続されるか、または接着される

【0024】複数枚の外丸フライス11はそれらの切刃11aが同じ角度位置にあるように揃えられる。または、図3に示すように、複数枚の外丸フライス11の切刃11aは相互に揃っていないてもよい。

【0025】このような切削工具10に金属製帯板20が上下一対のピンチ・ロール12によって連続的に送り込まれる。ピンチ・ロール12と切削工具10との間には必要に応じて、上下一対の押えロール13が配置される。押えロール13は帯板20が振動しないようにするためのものである。帯板20の厚さが厚い場合には必ずしも必要ではない。

【0026】切削工具10が連続的に回転駆動され、帯板20が連続的に供給されることにより、図4に示すように、帯板20がその先端部から切削工具10（複数枚の外丸フライス11）によって切削されていく。これによって、円弧状またはこれに近い形の微細な金属短繊維21がつくれられる。

【0027】つくれる短纖維21の長さは外丸フライス11の厚さtによって規定され、この厚さtにほぼ等しい。短纖維の直径(断面における一辺の長さまたは対角

線の長さ)は、帯板20の送り速度と切削工具10の回転数によって規定される。

【0028】帯板20の送り速度と切削工具10の回転数が一定になるように制御することにより、ばらつきの少ない短纖維をつくることができる。ピンチ・ロール12の回転駆動モータおよび切削工具10の回転駆動モータにはサーボ・モータを用いるとよい。

【0029】複数枚の外丸フライス11を重ね合わせて構成される切削工具10の幅(厚さ)Tは帯板20の幅とほぼ等しいか、またはこれよりも大きくなる。これによって、帯板20がその全幅にわたって一挙に切削されるので作業能率が高まる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】切削工具によって帯板を切削して短纖維を製造する様子を示す側面図である。

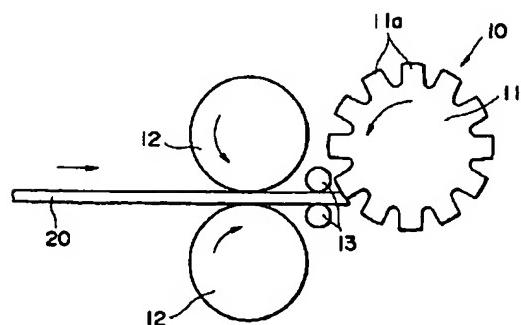
【図2】切削工具の正面図である。

【図3】切削工具の他の例を示す正面図である。

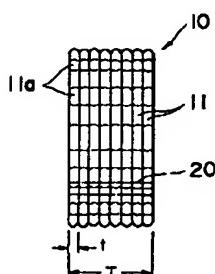
【符号の説明】

- 20 10 切削工具
 11 外丸フライス
 11a 切刃
 12 ピンチ・ロール
 13 押えロール
 20 帯板
 21 金属短繊維

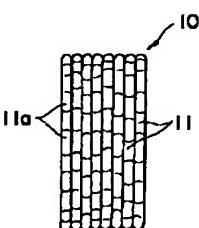
[図1]



〔图2〕



[図3]



〔図4〕

